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851 553 guishes the candles, appropriates half of them himself, and returns the rest to the participants, who must light them again in the room where the mother is confined.[45] If the candles are not easily extinguished, it is a sign that the baptized child will have a long life.[46]

851 574 In some localities the godparents leave immediately after the close of the ceremony for the house of the parents, where a festive dinner is served; in most places, however, they return to their homes and go to the party in the evening.[47] The midwife, upon her return, greets the mother with these words: "You have given us the child born; we, however, return it to you [777] sacrificed and baptized." She then places the infant on a black fur coat (*kozuch*), which is thought to bring luck, and hands it over on the coat to the mother.[48]

At the christening dinner the father again plays a most inconspicuous rôle, the midwife and the godparents being the principal [431] actors. Each guest brings presents of foodstuffs, chiefly beans, peas, eggs, cheese, salt, and bread. After a flood of greetings and congratulations, the women give their presents to the mother, placing them on her bed, while the men hand their gifts, usually loaves of bread, to the father.[49]

After these preliminaries, the guests seat themselves at the table. The master of the house serves each of them with a drink of whisky, and the midwife or the cook places before each an appetizer consisting of a piece of meat or another delicacy. The courses served at this meal are as numerous and elaborate as those of a wedding dinner. They usually include meat with gravy, *holubci* (grouts enveloped in cabbage leaves), *pirohy* (potatoes or grouts enveloped in dough), sour cream, *borszcz* (beet soup), and many other dishes, depending, of course, upon the economic status of the parents. Whisky is lavishly provided, and each guest offers a toast before every drink. It is interesting to note that, if the baby be a boy, the godparents,

[45] Kolberg, *Pokucie*, i, 209.

[46] Kaindl, *Die Huzulen*, p. 6.

[47] Kolberg, *Pokucie*, i, 209.

[113] [48] Jandaurek, J., *Das Königreich Galizien und Lodomerien und das Herzogtum Bukowina* (Wien, 1884), p. 62.

[49] Kolberg, *Pokucie*, i, 210.

*[christening -- Analyst]